

MEJER, L.

Wlaszowicz W., Mejer L. A Typical Bell Annealing Oven (Belts) in Theory and Practice.

Typowa, obrotowa i sta nowa w teralf i praktyce". Szkla i Ceramika No. 1, 1954, pp. 11-16, 2 figs.

The structural defects of typical annealing ovens with 1.2 metre-wide belts, now used in the glass industry, are reviewed by the authors. They outline the difference between theoretical dissertations and practical results. It has been found that the cause of faulty operation of annealing ovens is improper distribution of temperatures in the various parts. Excessive elongation of the annealing zone is obtained to the detriment of the zone of free and rapid cooling, which has to be restricted. Another defect is the exaggerated and uneven insulation of the annealing oven in all sectors, particularly the last; this has the effect of producing too high a temperature in the bottles issuing from the tunnel — 100 to 180°C, when it should not exceed 70°C. A number of other defects which make work difficult are also discussed, and suggestions made for removing existing shortcomings.

①
D. J. Meier

MEJER, L.

Mejer L. The Relationship between Gas Conduits and the Operation of Gas Generators. MN

„Zależność między kanałami gazowymi a pracą gazowników”. Szkło i Ceramika, No. 4, 1954, pp. 72—74, 6 tabs.

An excessive distance between gas generators and glass tanks causes the generators required to produce sufficient pressure to overcome resistances in the path of the gas, in the ducts, and to bring the gas to the out-lying tanks, to operate at abnormal pressure of air and water vapour mixture. This method of laying out the gas generators produces frequent overburning, considerable fluctuations in the CO and CO_2 content in the gas, and excessive fuel consumption. This is why, in order to shorten the distance between the gas generators and the glass furnace, the conduit should be as straight as possible, in both vertical and horizontal section. Any gas cooling sources must be avoided, and all resistances in the path

of the gas removed. It is also necessary to aim at evenness of the sections of the conduits.

MEMO, 1.

Automatic production of small glass containers for penicillin. . . .
SZKLO I CERAMIKA, Warszawa, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1966.

39: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (LAL), Vol. 4, no. 12, Oct. 1966,
Uncl.

HEARD, L.

be continuous and intermittent at various intervals nearly all kinds of plates of various thickness: . . . 147.

СЛОВО И СЕМАНТИКА, *Львов*, т. 1, кн. 1, стр. 1-11.

31: Partially list of East European Accessions, (1941, 42, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 262

MEJER, L.

How operation of a tank furnace was improved.

p. 197
Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1955
SZKLO I CERAMIKA
Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3
March 1956

MEJER, L.

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding
Materials. Concretes.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65166

Author : Krauze Z, Mejer L

Inst : -

Title : The Problem of Improving the Production of Sheet
Glass

Orig Pub: Szklo i ceram., 1957, 8 No 2, 38-41

Abstract: Studies the problems of the production of mirror
glass by the continuous method, and the possibi-
lity of improving the technology of boiling and
the manufacture of window glass in Poland on the

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POLAND / Chemical Technology: Chemical Products and
Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding
Materials. Concretes.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65166

Abstract: basis of the utilization of the experiments of the Czechoslovakian glass plants. As regards the furnaces for the production of mirror glass, it is indicated that good results are obtained through the utilization of boundary boats in the glass mass and in the gas medium of an arc, which lowers the temperature of the glass mass in the congealing part more than 100°. The charging pocket in such a stove must have a great width in relation to the width of the furnace, and project 1.2-1.8 m; it must be a 2/3 overlap. Such a construction of the charging pocket, due to the preliminary caking of the furnace charge, speeds up the process of boiling 5-6%. A need is pointed out for the unifika-

Card 2/4

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding
Materials. Concretes.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65166

Abstract: tion of furnace structures and charge compositions,
and for the normalization of performance of the
vertical-extraction machines. The optimum rate
of extraction is set at 75 m/hr with a thickness
of 2 mm (19.5% of alkalis and 4% MgO); maximum
temperature of boiling is 1450° C; the addition
of broken glass is 22-26%. Recommendations on the
following problems were accepted at the conference
of Polish and Czech specialists on plate glass:
stabilization of the performance of the furnaces
and of the heat program, composition of furnace

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POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding
Materials. Concretes.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65166

Abstract: charge, stabilization of the program of the manu-
facture of glass mass, ventilation and isolation
of furnaces, reduction of heat consumption, im-
provement of the quality of glass with a simul-
taneous increase of removal.

Card 4/4

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass.
Binding Materials. Concrete. - Glass.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 20242

Author : Mejer, Leszek; Krauze, Zenon
Inst :
Title : Production of Glass Pots by the Tamping
Method.

Orig Pub : Szklo i ceram., 1957, 8, No 7-8, 186-190

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

14-35

MEJER, L.

MEJER, L.

The influence of the quality of spare parts of automatic machines on the quality of products.

p. 273 (Szklo i Ceramika) Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1957, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

MEJER, L.

The possibilities of modernizing the functioning of semiautomatic machinery.

P. 37 (SZKLO I CERAMIKA) (Warszawa, Poland) Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5. 1958

H

COUNTRY : POLAND
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
 Applications. Ceramics. Binding Materials. *
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61571
 AUTHOR : Mejer, L.
 INSTITUTE :
 TITLE : Czechoslovakian Glass With High Aluminum Content
 Used for Bottle Manufacture.
 ORIG. PUB. : Szklo i ceram., 1968, 9, No 10, 281-283

ABSTRACT : The Czechoslovakian Institute of Glass Containers
 developed the manufacturing technology of bottles
 from glass masses having high Al_2O_3 (approx. 13%)
 content that permitted improving mechanical pro-
 perties of bottles, increasing their production
 rate and reducing consumption of the imported so-
 da. The basic raw material for the production of
 glass with increased Al_2O_3 content is phonolite
 (P). An average composition of P employed in

*Concrete.

Card: 1/3

H - 39

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61571

AUTHOR :
INSTITUTE :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : glass (in%): SiO_2 - 60-82, Al_2O_3 - 11 - 12, Fe_2O_3 - 1.5, CaO - 5.5-6.5, and $\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O}$ - 13-14. Tempering temperature 600° . Glass of the new formulation possesses increased mechanical and thermal stabilities and lower coefficient of thermal expansion than common glass. Bottles made of glass containing $> 10\%$ Al_2O_3 can withstand pressure of approx. 25 atm. for more than 1 minute. Glass of high aluminum content can be formed/cast quicker than common glass. This increases the productivity of equipment and lowers manufacturing cost. -- L.Sedov.

Card: 3/3

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Applications. Ceramics. Binding Materials. *
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61581
AUTHOR : Mejer, L.
INSTITUTE :
TITLE : Glass Industry in Yugoslavia
ORIG. PUB. : Szklo i ceram., 1958, 9, No 11, 299-305
ABSTRACT : Description of six plants producing various
forms of glass and glass wool. -- L.Sedov.

*Concrete,

Card: 1/1

MEJER, L.

A new type of automatic machines for the production of glass bottles. p.74

SZKLO I CERAMIKA. (Centralne Zarzady Przemyslu Szklarskiego i Ceramicznego
Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Przemyslu Chemicznego)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol.10, No.3, Mar. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index, (EEAI) E, Vol.8, no.66
June 1959
Uncl.

MEIER, Leszek, inż.

Role of the technical cadres of the glass industry in the completion of the technical development provided for the years 1961-1965. Szkło 13 no.1:1-7 Ja '62.

1. Kierownik Działu Postępu Technicznego Zjednoczenia Przemysłu Szklarskiego, Warszawa.

MEJER, Leszek

The quality of glass containers. Szklo i Ceramika 13
no.2:39-44 F '62.

MEJER, S.

MEJER, S. TRASCHNER, E.

Syntheses and reactions of some N, N-diacyl- α -amino esters, p. 669. (ROCZNIKI CHEMII, Warszawa, Vol. 28, no. 4, 1954.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

~~KWIATKOWSKI~~, MEJER S.

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and their
Synthetic Homologues.

E-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19323.

Author : Mejer S., Kwiatkowski E., Lonkowski P., Lukaszewicz W.,
Modon. Zborucki Z.

Inst :

Title : Modification of the Synthesis of Testosterone.

Orig Pub: Przem. Chom., 1956, 12, No 5, 287-288.

Abstract: A modified synthesis of testosterone is developed (I).
From the semicarbazone of dehydroepiandrosterone acetate,
isolated from neutralized products of cholesterol degra-
dation Δ^4 with a yield 91.5% dehydroepiandrosterone is
obtained. By oxidation of the latter, according to Oppen-
auer, by means of cyclohexanone and aluminum isopropy-
late in toluene -androsterone 3.17, yield 90%, which
is transformed into the ethyl ether of 3-enole (II) is

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POLAR Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and their
Synthetic Homologues.

E-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19323.

obtained. By the reduction of II by means of LiAlH_4 is obtained the ethyl ether of enole I (III), the yield is nearly quantitative. Acetylation of III $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ in pyridine leads to the acetate III, m.p. $128-130^\circ$. By heating the latter in acetone in the presence of an acid acetate I, yield 93%, is obtained.

Card : 2/2

Country : POLAND
Category: Plant Physiology. Respiration and Metabolism.
Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 14 1958, No 62969
Author : Siewinski, A.; Mejer, S.; Kocor M.
Inst : -
Title : Tomatin Content in Tomato Leaves, and a Simple
Method of Obtaining Tomatidine From Them.

Orig Pub: Przem. chem., 1957, 13, No 9, 543-544.

Abstract: No abstract

Card : 1/1

I-8

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 23, 1958, 77532.

Author : Kocor, Marian; Taschner, Emil; Majer, Stanislaw.

Inst :

Title : Concerning the Salts of Ethyl Ester of Nitroacetic Acid with Amines.

Orig Pub: Roczn. chem., 1957, 31, No 3, 1037-1039.

Abstract: Ethyl ester of nitroacetic acid produces salts with relatively strongly basic amines, during mixing of solutions of equimolar amounts of components in ether and petroleum ether. The following salts of ethyl ester of nitroacetic acid were prepared (the amines and the melting points of salts in °C are given): cyclohexylamine, 113 to 114; isopropylamine, 100 to 101; benzylamine, 132 to 133;

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POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Natural Products and Their
Synthetic Analogues.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81769.

Author : Kocor M., Mejer S., Taschner E.

Inst : Acad. polon.

Title : Acylation of Steroid Alcohols with Diacylamides.

Orig Pub: Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. chim. geol. et geogr.
1958, 6, No 1-4. I.

Abstract: A description is given for the acylation of steroid alcohols with the aid of $(CH_3CO)_2NH$ (I) and $(C_6H_5CO)_2NH$ (II) in the presence of p-C-H-SO₃H (III) and other acids as catalysts as the result of which the acetates and benzoates of the corresponding steroids were obtained. The possible mechanism of this reaction is discussed. A mixture of 0.5 m moles of

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POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Natural Products and Their
Synthetic Analogues.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81769.

steroid, 3 m. moles of I, 3 ml of toluene and 10 milligrams of III is boiled for 6-12 hours. The solvent is removed under vacuum, the remainder is washed with water and there is obtained (is given steroid, yield of acetate in %, m.p. in °C. of the latter): cholest-
terine (IV), 93, 111-112; dehydroepiandrosterone (V), 82, 168-170, methyl ester $\Delta^4-3\beta$ -oxythiocholenic acid, 91, 152; $\Delta^{5,16}$ -pregnadienone-20-ol-3 β , 79, 166; $\Delta^{20,22}$ -24,24-diphenyl choladienediol-3 β , 12 α , 95, 139-140; Δ^{23-24} -24-diphenyl cholenediol-3 β , 12 α , 95, 150-152. The mixture of 0.5 m. moles of steroid, 1 m. moles of II, 10 milligrams of III and 4 ml of toluene is boiled for 3-6 hours, the toluene is removed under vacuum, the remainder is washed with

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POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Natural Products and Their
Synthetic Analogues.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81769.

water and 2 N NaOH, and one obtains (given is steroid,
yield of benzoate in %, m.p. in °C. of the latter):
IV, 81, 149-150; V, 90, 248-251; androsterone, 80,
172-174; epiandrosterone, 95, 212; 3-acetate Δ^5 -
androstendiol 3 β , 17 β , 80, 172-174. The compara-
tive results in regard to the application of the var-
ious acids as catalysts in the described acylation
reaction (in the above mentioned amounts) are cited
(given is acid, its amount in milligrams, yield of
IV acetate in % and yield in % of IV benzoate):
CCl₃, CCl₄, 10, 0, 0; 85% H₃PO₄, 40, 0, 0; H₂SO₄, 20,
62, 48; 111, 10, 93, 81.

Card : 3/3

MEJER, Stanislaw

Acylation of amines with diacylamides. Stanislaw Mejer, Marian Kocór, and Emil Taschner (Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza, Wrocław, Poland). *Roczniki Chem.* 32, 277-82 (1958) (English summary).—By heating primary amines (I) at about 130° (7 hrs.) with diacetamide (6 moles/mole I) or with dibenzamide (2 moles/mole I) in toluene or without solvent, the corresponding *N*-acylamines were obtained. This reaction is accelerated by acidic catalysts (0.1 mole HClO_4). The method of acylation is especially useful when neutral conditions are required, as well as for the sepn. of primary from secondary I. A. Kreglewski

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MEJERS, S.

Cement-clay drains. p. 27.

BUDOWNICTWO WIEJSKIE. (Ministerstwo Rolnictwa i Ministerstwo Panstwowych
Gospodarstw Rolnych) Warszawa. Poland. Vol. 11, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAT) LC Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug 1959

Uncl.

S/081/62/000/024/046/073
B106/B186

AUTHOR: Mejer, S.

TITLE: Reduction of phenanthrene with sodium in liquid ammonia

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 352-353,
abstract 24Zh255 (Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Sér. sci. chim.,
v. 9, no. 12, 1961, 773 - 777 [Eng.; summary in Russ.])

TEXT: In the reduction of phenanthrene (I) with Na and alcohol in liquid
NH₃ by Birch's method (see RZhKhim, no. 1, 1960, 1102) trans-1,2,3,4,9,10,11,
12-octahydrophenanthrene (II) was obtained, with a small cis-isomer impuri-
ty. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydrophenanthrene is not formed in the process.
9,10-dihydrophenanthrene (III) is also reduced to II under these condi-
tions. II was oxidized to trans-9-keto-II (IV). A formation mechanism
for II is suggested. 0.18 moles of I in 500 ml tetrahydrofuran and
200 ml alcohol is added to 100 ml of liquid NH₃, 45 g sodium is gradually
added, then 150 g NH₄Cl, and NH₃ is almost completely evaporated. After
dilution with water an extraction with ether is carried out; the fraction
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Reduction of phenanthrene with ...

S/081/62/000/024/046/073
B106/B186

with b.p. 133 - 136°C/2 mm Hg is separated by distillation, yield in II 78.2%, b.p. 114-115°C/1 mm Hg, n_D^{18} 1.5580. 3 g II is oxidized with $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ in CH_3COOH and the resultant IV is isolated as oxime, yield 190 mg, m.p. 179 - 180°C (from CH_3OH); the oxime is hydrolyzed to IV, m.p. 95 - 96°C (from aqueous CH_3OH). Similarly, 8 g III is reduced to I (5.2 equivalents Na), and II is isolated. Reduction of 4.98 g fluorene under these conditions gives 5 g tetrahydrofluorene, which is identical with that described previously (RZhKhim, no. 17, 1956, 54423), b.p. 127°C/15 mm Hg. The curve of the infrared spectrum of II is given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

MEJER, S.

Reduction of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydrophenanthrene with sodium in liquid ammonia. Bul chim PAN 10 no.9:463-467 '62.

1. Department of General Chemistry, School of Agriculture, Wrocław.
Presented by T. Urbanski.

MEJER, S.

Reduction of 1- and 4-keto-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrophenanthrene with sodium in liquid ammonia. Bul chim PAN 10 no.9:469-473 '62.

1. Department of General Chemistry, School of Agriculture, Wroclaw.
Presented by T. Urbanski.

MEJER, S.; JABLONSKI, L.; BORATYNSKA, B.

Reduction of 16a, 17-oxidopregnan-20-one derivatives with sodium in liquid ammonia and synthesis of 4-pregnene-3, 16, 20-trione. Bul chim PAN 12 no.11:743-746 '64.

1. Department of General Chemistry of the School of Agriculture, Wroclaw. Submitted August 4, 1964.

MEJERS, S.

Straw saturated with lime and straw saturated with clay as building materials.

p. 17 (Budownictwo Wiejskie) Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan./Feb. 1955, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

MEJERS, S.

Can we build more cheaply? p. 6. (ROLNIK SPOLDZIELCA, Warszawa, Vol. 8, no. 3, Jan. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955, Uncl.

MEJERS, S.

Warszawa

The future building industry in the village, p. 6. (ROLNIK SPOLDZIELCA, Vol. 8, no. 11, Mar. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. ⁶~~2~~, Jun. 1955,
Uncl.

MEJERS, S.

Warszawa

Breeding competitions are a way of raising production, p. 7. (ROLNIK SPOLDZIELCA / Vol. 8, no. 11, Mar. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. ⁶4, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

MEJERS, S.

Building with clay is a means of saving money and raw material. p. 6;
ROLNIK SPOLDZIELCA. (Centrala Rolnicza Spoldzielni "Samopomoc Chlopska")
Warszawa; Vol. 8, no. 26, June 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955.

MEJERSZON, G.A. (Sovjetunio)

Compounds with high melting point and high strength. Technika
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No. 3, March 1956

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development of medium and low voltage networks. Przegl
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1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

MEJRO, Czeslaw, prof. mgr inż.

Role of liquid fuels in Poland's power engineering balance.
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MEJRO, Czeslaw

The Polish power production balance as the basis for planning
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1. Warsaw Technical University.

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KOVACS, Karoly Pal, dr., Kossuth-dijas akademikus; SZALAY, Jozsef, okleveles gepeszmernok; BALAZS, Peter; KREMER, Rudolf; KLIKA, Rene; ~~SCHAEFER~~, Helmut, dr. ing. (Karlsruhe); KISBOCSKOI, Laszlo; TEBBE, Ernst; MEJRO, Sz. (Varso)

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POLAND/Solid State Physics - Crystallization.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 6, 1959, 13062

Author : Masiulanis, Josef; Mejsner, Jerzy

Inst : -

Title : Production of Single Crystals of α -Fe₂O₃

Orig Pub : Przegl. telekomun., 1958, 31, No 8-9, 231

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

MEJSTRIK, Eduard

Output standards in foundries. Slevarenstvi 12 no. 3:
93-94 Mr '64.

1. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek, Prague.

MEJSTRIK, Stepan

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metals and plastics. Normalizace 11 no.3:86-90 Mr '63.

1. Úřad pro normalizaci a měření, Praha.

MEJSTRIK, Vaclav, Inz.

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(Peat bogs)

MEJSTRIK, Vaclav

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1. Ústav pro tvorbu a ochranu krajiny, Československá akademie
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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/ incl.

MEJXNAR, M.

Making good use of ~~our~~ machinery on collective farms. p. 259.

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Uncl.

PHASE I BOOK EXHIBITION 80V/4983

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry. Moscow, 1960.

Масштабирование полимеров по макромолекулярной химии. СССР, Москва, 14-18 июня 1960 г. Доклады I конференции. Секция II. (International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry Held in Moscow, June 14-18, 1960. Papers and Summaries) Section II. [Moscow, 14-18 June 1960] 559 p. 5,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry

Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists interested in polymerization reactions and the synthesis of high-molecular compounds.

CONTENTS: This is Section II of a multivolume work containing papers on macromolecular chemistry. The papers in this volume treat mainly the kinetics of various polymerization reactions initiated by different catalysts or induced by radiation. Among the research techniques discussed are electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy and light-scattering interpolation. There are summaries in English, French and Russian. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.

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Валюхин, А.В., О.И. Ефремов, С.М. Шустов, and А.А. Боноткина (USSR). The Polymerization Process in the Solid Phase 463

Гельман, Л., А. Сакнер, З. Холли, and H. Шоллар (Hungary). Mechanism of the Polymerization of t-Caprolactone in the Presence of Phosphoric Acid 467

Шимонювич, С., Р. Остасевич, and Влодарчик (Poland). Polymerization of Caprolactam, N-methylolactam and Caprolactone in the Presence of Their Sodium Salts in Aqueous Solutions With Carbon Dioxide as an Activator 477

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Лавин, Л., and R. Ченцович (Poland). Kinetics of the Polymerization of Diethylmaleic Anhydride 521

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Таретов, Л.И., С.Я. Мазур, С.А. Шустов, and М.С. Шустов (USSR). Stereospecificity and the Optical Properties of Polymers 579

Бирштейн, Я.А., Р. Я. Готлиб, and О.А. Битон (USSR). The Microviscosity of Polymers and Methods of Study 589

Абдин, А.В., А.П. Шустов, М.И. Яковлев, and Л.П. Мажарович (USSR). On Carbonium and Carbanion Polymerization Mechanisms Under the Effects of Gamma Radiation 610

Канди, Я.А., and Я.А. Канди (USSR). Polymerization Processes in Insoluble Molecular Dispersions 633

Михайлов, Л., Л. Мейлиш, and Л. Мей (Czechoslovakia). Kinetics of the Polymerization of Vinylbenzene 653

Ясиль, Е. (Czechoslovakia). On the Mechanism of Ionic Polymerization 663

Шимон, Л., and А. Бедлаш (Czechoslovakia). On the Role of Nonpolar Compounds in the Cationic Polymerization of Isobutylene 672

45

MAKHACHEK, Z. [Machacek, Z.]; MEYZLIK, Y. [Mejzlik, J.]; PATS, Y. [Pac, J.]

Anionic polymerization of formaldehyde. Part 1. Vysokom.soed. 3
no.9:1421-1426 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut makromolekulyarnoy khimii
Brno, Chekhoslovakiya.
(Formaldehyde) (Polymerization)

24557
S/198/61/007/001/004/008
D205/D305

16. 4600

AUTHORS: Meyzlik, L., and Shkrashek, Y. (Brno)

TITLE: On solving systems of linear non-homogeneous equations

PERIODICAL: Prykladna mekhanika, v. 7. no. 1, 1961, 57 - 60

TEXT: Two methods are given for solving a system of linear non-homogeneous equations: 1) Use of a known solution of a system of n equations which differ from the given system in certain coefficients only, and 2) Use of a known solution of a system of n equations in which the values of certain variables are given by changing the independent terms in m equations of the first system ($m < n$). I. A non-homogeneous system of equations (Sl), is written in vector form

$$A_1 X = b_1; A_2 X = b_2; \dots; A_n X = b_n \quad (1.3)$$

where the symbols have their usual significance. It is supposed that the given system has a unique solution $\bar{X}$, which is known, e.g.

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On solving systems of ...

by Gauss' method, and hence, that the determinant of the system
 $D = /a_{ik}/ \neq 0. \quad (1.5)$

System (S2) differs from (S1) in two equations only, the j^{th} and k^{th} , in which the coefficients have been changed. The coefficients in (S2) which differ from those in (S1) are denoted by an asterisk, a_{ju}^* , b_j^* , corresponding to a_{ju} , b_j etc. The j^{th} and k^{th} equations of (S2) are then, in vector form

$$A_j^* X = b_j^*; A_k^* X = b_k^* \quad (1.6)$$

and all other equations of (S2) are identical with those of (S1). It is supposed that (S2) will also have a unique solution, which is denoted by X^* . There are two methods of solving (S2). First method: A solution of $n-2$ homogeneous equations is considered (S3), $A_i X = 0, i \neq j, k$. The rank of the matrix of (S3) is $n-2$, hence there will be infinitely many solutions differing from zero, depending on the two arbitrary constants. The desired solution of (S2) is then given by

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$$X^* = \bar{X} + \alpha_1 Y + \alpha_2 Z, \quad (1.10)$$

as is proved by running through the possible values of i . This method may be extended to the case when (S2) differs from (S1) by m changed equations ($m < n$). In this case the solution has the form

$$X^* = \bar{X} + \alpha_1 Y_1 + \dots + \alpha_m Y_m \quad (1.17)$$

2) A system of equations (S4) is constructed, of the form
 $A_1 X = 0; \dots; A_{j-1} X = 0; A_j X = c_1; A_{j+1} X = 0; \dots; A_n X = 0, \quad (1.32)$

where c_1 is some non-zero constant, by equating all b_v , ($v \neq j$) in (S1) to zero, and replacing b_j by $c_1 \neq 0$. If Y is a solution of (S4) then

$$A_i Y = 0 \text{ for } i \neq j, k; A_k Y = 0; A_j Y = c_1, \quad (1.33)$$

and similar equations for a second system (S5) having a solution Z .

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On solving systems of ...

B_1, B_2, C_1, C_2 , defined as previously, are not simultaneously equal to zero. (S4) and (S5) contain equations whose left-hand sides are identical with those of equations in (S1), and hence, for solving Y and Z, the left-hand side of the transformed system of equations (S1*) can be used (a system equivalent to (S1) which is formed by applying Gauss's algorithm) [Abstractor's note: Definition of (S1*) is not precise]. For this it is necessary only to transform the column of independent terms in (S4) and (S5) so that the left-hand side of (S1) is reduced to the left-hand side of (S1*). The transformed column has all its terms equal to zero except the j^{th} (in the case of (S5), the k^{th}) and hence it is necessary to apply only such transformations as affect merely the p^{th} equation ($p \geq j$ or $p \geq k$). The system (S1) is then reconsidered in vector form with a known unique solution $\bar{X}$. The required solution of (S2) must satisfy the vector equation

$$X^* = \bar{X} + \beta_1 Y + \beta_2 Z, \quad (2.6)$$

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On solving systems of ...

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and the independent terms are given by

$$b_{\nu}^* = A_{\nu} X^* = b_{\nu} + \beta_1 A_{\nu} Y + \beta_2 A_{\nu} Z. \quad (2.7)$$

X^* satisfies every equation of S_2) as is proved by running through the possible values of i . This method may evidently be extended to the case when m roots of (S_2) have given values. In this case, (S_2) will differ from (S_1) in m independent terms. There are 1 table, and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Politekhichnyy instytut v Brno (Brno Polytechnic Institute), CSR

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1960

Card 5/5

37446

S/190/62/004/005/023/026
B145/B101

15.8090
AUTHORS:

Mejzlik, J., Menčikova, J., Machaček, Z.

TITLE:

Anionic polymerization of formaldehyde. II

PERIODICAL:

Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 5, 1962, 769-775

TEXT: In continuation of a previous paper (Vysokomolek. soyed., 3, 1421, 1961), the authors studied the polymerization of saturated formaldehyde solutions in diethyl ether at -59.3°C . The molecular weight of the polymers was determined from viscosity measurements in the solvent mixture tetrachloro ethane - phenol (3 : 1) at 90°C . The time dependence of the formaldehyde concentration shows that the order of reaction is higher as referred to the monomer and increases during the reaction. Therefore, only the initial rates in the first 2 min, reaction of second order were taken into consideration. The molecular weight changes very little up to a 40-60% conversion, and then decreases. Tetrabutyl ammonium laurate (TBAL), dibutyl amine (DBA), and tributyl amine (TBA) were used to study the effect of catalysts. With TBAL, the reaction was of the order of 0.8 as referred to the catalyst (the catalytic effect increased after TBAL had

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Anionic polymerization of ...

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been stored for some time), and with DBA and TBA it was of the order of 1. Only a small portion of the catalyst is required for initiation. The ratio between the catalytic efficiencies (reaction rate/catalyst concentration) of TBAL, LBA, and DBA was 4.5 : 3.5 : 1.0. The molecular weight is independent of the type and concentration of catalyst. The dependence of the reaction rate and molecular weight on the concentration of the monomer was studied in the presence of DBA and TBAL. In the first case, the order of reaction was found to be 1.7 and 2.6, depending on the impurity concentration, and in the second, it was 2.4. The molecular weight is directly proportional to the monomer concentration. The relative chain-transfer constant C_M^O was determined according to C. H. Bamford et al.

(see below) and found to be less than 0.05 g/dl. On the other hand, the numerical polymerization coefficient P_n is proportional to $[Fd]/[HX]$ (Fd = formaldehyde, HX = acid impurity), and the molecular weight is inversely proportional to the concentration of impurities. The ratio between the concentrations of impurities in formaldehyde and ether was found to be 13. There are 8 figures and 2 tables. The most important English-language references are: H. Mark, A. V. Tobolsky, Physical Chemistry of High Polymeric Systems, New York, 1950, p. 416; C. H. Bamford

Card 2/3

Anionic polymerization of ...

S/190/62/004/005/023/026
B145/B101

et al., The kinetics of vinyl polymerisation by radical mechanisms, London, 1958, p. 232.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno, ^VČSSR

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1961

Card 3/3

37447

S/190/62/004/005/024/026
B101/B144

15 8000
AUTHORS: Menšikova, J., Mejzlik, J., Machaček, Z.

TITLE: Anionic polymerization of formaldehyde. III

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 5, 1962, 776-782

TEXT: The effect of typical impurities of formaldehyde and diethyl ether used as a solvent on the polymerization rate and molecular weight of the polymer was studied in anionic polymerization of formaldehyde. Dibutyl amine or tetrabutyl ammonium laurate were used as catalysts. These impurities fall into four classes: (1) impurities which react neither with the catalyst nor with the active center of polymerization and are therefore ineffective (e.g., CO and O₂); (2) impurities which reduce the molecular weight, but hardly affect the polymerization rate (e.g., H₂O, CH₃OH). They react with formaldehyde to form anions of almost the same basicity as that of the growing anions. Their effect does not depend on the type of catalyst used; (3) impurities which reduce both the molecular weight and the polymerization rate (e.g., HCOOH, CH₃COOH, and CO₂). Their

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Anionic polymerization of ...

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B101/B144

effect does not depend on the type of catalyst used, and form less basic anions which stop growing; (4) impurities which reduce, not the molecular weight, but only the polymerization rate (e.g., HCl). An equivalent amount of catalyst is passivated. The following relations were found experimentally: $H_2O : CH_3OH : CO_2 : CH_3COOH : HCOOH = 1 : 3.1 : 21.5 : 21.9 : 23.8$ for the effect on the molecular weight, and $CH_3COOH : HCOOH : CO_2 = 1 : 6.2 : 13.8$ for the effect on the polymerization rate. The activation energy of polymerization in the presence of tetrabutyl ammonium laurate was measured at $-58.5 - -34.9^\circ C$ and found to be 4.1 kcal/mole. The apparent activation energy of the increase in molecular weight is -2.7 kcal/mole. There are 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno, CSSR
Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno, Czechoslovakia

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1961

Card 2/2

MEJZLIK, Jiri; BERGER, Josef

Thermal stability of the polyformaldehyde. Chem prum 12 no.8:461-464
Ag '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav makromolekularni chemie, Brno (for Mejzlik).
2. Vyzkumny ustav kablov a izolantov, Bratislava (for Berger).

PAC, Jiri; MEJZLIK, Jiri; VESELY, Karel

Anion depolymerization of polyformaldehyde. Chem prum 12
no.10:575-578 0 '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav makromolekularni chemie, Brno.

MEJZLIK, J.; KVIZ, M.; PRIBYL, M.; VESELY, K.

Study on the interaction of titanium chloride with triethyl
aluminum. Chem prum 15 no.2:85-89 P '65.

1. Research Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno.

Mejzlik, L.

Solution of systems of linear equations by direct methods. p. 110.
INZENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 2,
no. 3, Mar. 1954.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

REJLIK, L.

Drainage of the foundations of a hydroelectric plant. p. 77.

Vol. 4, no. 3, Mar. 1954
VODNI HOSPODARSTVI
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

MEJZLIK, L.; BAUSKA, I.

Stresses in the structure of a dam erected on an elastic bed. p. 253.

Vol. 4, no. 9, Sept. 1954
VODNI HOSODARSTVI
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 3, August 1956

MEJZLIK, L.

Static calculation of circular arches rigidly or elastically fixed.

p. 14
Vol. 3, no. 1, 1955
STAVEBNICKY CASOPIS
Bratislava

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3
March 1956

MEJZLIK, L.

MEJZLIK, L. Contribution to the discussion on O. Vithu's article"
"Accelerated Building of our Hydraulic Constructions by Use of
Soviet Experiences." p. 377.

Vol. 3, No. 4, 1955
SCVETSKA VEDA: VODNI STAVITELSTVI.
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

MEJZLIK, L.

Sealing the stream bed under a dam.

p. 150
Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1955
VOJNI HOSPODARSTVI
Praha

30: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3
March 1956

NEJEDLIK, L.

Solution of partial differential equations by means of the lattice
method. p. 331. CASOPIS PRO PESTOVANI MATEMATIKY VOL. 80, no. 3,
Aug. 1955
Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956

Mejzlik, L.

Mejzlik, L. Calculating the temperature of massive concrete constructions.
(To be contd.) p. 149.

Vol. 4, no. 3, 1956
STAVEBNICKY CASOPIS
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957
No. 5

MEJZLIK, L.

Calculating the temperature of massive concrete constructions. (Construction)
p. 250. (Stavebnicky Casopis, Vol. 4, No. 4, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Aug 1957. Uncl.

MEJZLY, L.; TNOGA, G.; NEHNER, R.

Measurement of tension under a rigid body by means of a two-dimensional rubber model. p. 146. VODNI HOSPODARSTVI. (Ustredni sprava vodniho hospodarstvi) Praha. no. 6, June 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 2, September 1956

MEJZLIK, L.

Measurement of the thermal properties of solid concrete during construction.

P. 173, (Vodni Hospodarstvi) No. 7, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their H-13
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 74795

Author : Mejzlik L.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Calculation of Temperatures in Large Concrete Pourings as
Affected by the Nature of Media on the Evolution Rate of the
Heat of Hydration.

Orig Pub : Stavebn. časop., 1958, No 1, 53-64

Abstract : Data pertaining to the effect of mineralogical composition
of concrete, its physical properties (mainly its particle size),
its water content, to temperatures of the surrounding medium
and the total value of the heat of hydration (Q_T) on nature
of its change as a function of time, are presented. Under
normal conditions temperature has little effect on Q_T but it
affects considerably the rate of heat transfer. A set of con-
ditions is indicated at which it is recommended to conduct
laboratory determination of Q_T of concretes under either

Card : 1/2

MEJZLIK, L.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical ACTA TECHNICA. Vol. 3, no. 5, 1958. In German

MEJZLIK, L.: BABUSKA, I.: Evaluating possibilities of using high layers in the construction of gravity dams. In german. p. 353.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959, uncl.

MEJZLIK, L. ; CERMAK, Z.

"Measurement of the deformation of plates and surface structures by the use of the freezing method. p. 107"

STAVEENICKY CASOPIS. (Slovenska akademia vied) Bratislava, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 7, No. 2, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6 June 1959
Uncl.

BABUSKA, Ivao, Ing. Dr., C.Sc.; MEJZLIK, Ladislav, Doz. Ing., C.Sc.;
Vitasek, Emil, Dipl. Math.

Some problems in artificial cooling of concrete in dams. Acta
techn Cz 5 no.1:34-67 '60. (EEAI 9:6)

1. Institut fur Mathematic der Tschechoslowakischen Akademie
der Wissenschaften, Praha (for Babuska and Vitasek). 2
Forschungsinstitut fur Technologie und Mechanisierung des
Bauwesens, Brno (for Mejzlik)
(Dams) (Concrete)

KRATOCHVIL, Jiri, inz. C. c.; MGR. K. I., prof. dr. inz. Brno.

Preliminary static calculation of arch dams. Stav. 13 no. 2:
108-113 '65.

Static solution of arch dams on the basis of the cylindrical shell
bending theory. Ibid.:113-115

1. Chair of Hydrotechnology of the Faculty of Building of the
Higher School of Technology, Brno (for Kratochvil).

METZ, Josef

Tangential block multicyclone. Josef Metz, Czech.
64,773, Oct. 1, 1959. //

MEJZR, S.

MEJZR, S. The loss of a young life. p. 295.

DS. Underground track for hauling manure. p. (4) of cover. Vol. 6 No. 15

Aug. 1956. MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

MEKAROV, P.V.

MAKHOVKO, V.V.; MEKAROV, P.V.

[General biology; a textbook for students in medical schools]
Obshchaya biologiya; uchebnik dlia studentov meditsinskikh
institutov. Izd. 2-oe. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 511 p. (MIRA 10:8)
(BIOLOGY)

MEKAYEV, Yu.

Combined method of measuring. Rech. transp. 20 no. 3:48 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Nachal'nik ruslovoy partii No.25 Volzhskogo basseynovogo
upravleniya puti.
(Hydrography)

L 00001-67 INT(1) IJP(c) AT
ACC NR A16033672 SOURCE CODE: UR/0371/66/000/004/0069/0080

AUTHOR: Mekel'son, Yu. Ya. --Mikelsous, J.

ORG: Latvian State University im. P. Stuchka (Latviyskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Induction MHD generator with conductive channel walls

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskikh i tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1966, 69-80

TOPIC TAGS: MHD generator, electromagnetic field, induction generator, induction MHD generator

ABSTRACT: Accurate expressions have been found for the distribution of the electromagnetic field, current density, and Joule losses, taking into consideration higher harmonics, in a nonsymmetrical model of the induction MHD generator with conductive channel walls. The model makes possible investigation of various special cases of practical interest. An equation is given for the efficiency of the model studied. The author thanks Ya. Ya. Lielpeter, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Head of the Laboratory of the Institute of Physics, AN LatSSR, for

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discussing the results, and M. Liepin' and I. Turbo for their assistance. Orig.
art. has: 1 figure and 77 formulas. [Based on author's abstract]

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2/2 ml

Mekenitskaya, L.I.

Surface activity of Tulumazinsk crude oil. M. M. Kuznetsov and L. I. Mekenitskaya. *Moskov. Neb. Inst. im. I. M. Gubkina*, 1953, 13, 164-70. Surface tensions and interfacial tension with water were detd. at 20° on a sample of Tulumazinsk crude oil having d_{40}^{20} 0.8684; kinematic viscosity at 20° 15.3 centipoises; asphalt content 40%, S content 1.51%. In addn., interfacial tension detns. were made of the soln. of the crude oil in octane, iso-octane, ligroine, cyclohexane, benzene, and toluene. It was found that the Tulumazinsk crude oil contains polar substances only in the fractions b. $>40^\circ$. V. H. Gostechinik

dm
LFH

KUSAKOV, M.M.; MEKENITSKAYA, L.I.

[On the thickness of thin layers of connate water] O tolshchine
tonkikh solev "sviazannoi" vody; doklady na IV Mezhdunarodnom
neftianom kongresse v Rime. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1955.
(MLRA 8:9)

43 p.

(Films(Chemistry)) (Petroleum engineering)

MEKENITSKAYA, L. I. and KUSSAKOV, M. M.

"On the Thickness of Thin Layers of Connate Water," Publishing House of Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow, 1955.

A report presented at the 4th World Petroleum Congress of the Permanent Petroleum Congress, Rome, Italy, 6-15, June 1955.

A-45189

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MEKENTSKAYA, L.I.; KUSAKOV, M.M.

Selective wetting of a solid surface by petroleum in relation to
the pH of the water phase. Trudy MNI no.14:148-155 '55.
(MLRA 8:11)

(Petroleum geology) (Fluid mechanics)

SOV/124-58-2-2026

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 2, p 75 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kusakov, M. M., Mekenitskaya, L. I.

TITLE: The Thickness of Thin Layers of "Fixed" Water (Tolshchina tonkikh sloyev "svyazannoy" vody)

PERIODICAL: V sb : 4-y Mezhdunar. nett kongress Z Moscow, Gostopte khizdat, 1956, pp 261-271

ABSTRACT: Presentation of results of investigations relative to the thickness of liquid layers and their stability in the following systems: 1) A solid underlayer, a thin layer of water, and gas; 2) a solid underlayer, a thin layer of water, and a hydrocarbon liquid; 3) a solid underlayer, a thin layer of water, and petroleum. Quartz or glass served as the solid underlayer. The investigation comprised thin layers of aqueous solutions of electrolytes and various types of reservoir water. The thickness of the thin layers was determined by means of a measurement of their electrical conductivity. A thin layer was formed along the wall of a capillary, filled with the liquid under investigation, when an air bubble or a drop of hydrocarbon liquid or petroleum is introduced into the capillary. The

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